MONDAY, *November* 25. 1765. 282 [NUMB. 1576.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The united Voice of all His Majeſty's *free* and *loyal* Subjects in AMERICA,— *LIBERTY* and *PROPERTY*, and NO *STAMPS*.

From the London Evening Poſt, *Auguſt* 20. 1765.

To the PRINTERS.

THE people in our American colonies lay a very great ſtreſs upon the importance of their charters, and imagine that the privileges granted to their anceſtors, at the time of their original eſtabliſhment, muſt infallibly exempt them from participating in the leaſt inconvenience of the mother country, though the mother country muſt ſhare in every inconvenience of theirs. This mode of reaſoning is however no leſs new than it is extraordinary; and one would almoſt be tempted to imagine that the perſons, who argue in this manner, were alike unacquainted with the nature of the colonies and the conſtitution of this kingdom.

I ſhall very readily grant, that the colonies at the time of their firſt ſettling might receive particular indulgences from the Crown, to encourage adventurers to go over; and I will alſo grant, that theſe charters ſhould be as inviolably adhered to as the nature of public contingencies will admit But at the ſame time let me inform my fellow ſubjects of America, that a reſolution of the Britiſh parliament can at any time ſet aſide all the charters that have ever been granted by our monarchs; and that conſequently nothing can be more idle than this pompous exclamation about their charter exemptions, whenever ſuch a reſolution has actually paſſed.

The great buſineſs of the Britiſh legiſlative power is, to conſult upon what new laws may be neceſſary for the general good of the Britiſh dominions, and to remove any caſual inconveniencies which may ariſe from the exiſtence of their former acts. In the proſecution of this important end, they cannot expect but what the moſt ſalutary laws will prove oppreſſive to ſome part of the people. However no injury, which may be ſuſtained by individuals, is to prevent them from promoting the welfare of the community; for if they debated till they framed an ordinance agreeable to the wiſhes of every body, 'twould be utterly impoſſible for them ever to frame any ordinance at all.

If then the legiſlative power of this country have a right to alter or annul thoſe public acts which were ſolemnly paſſed by former princes and former parliaments; it muſt be a neceſſary conſequence that they have an equal right to annul the private charters of former princes alſo; and that theſe charters, which are by no means to be ſet in the ſame degree of importance with our laws, are at leaſt every whit as ſubject to their juriſdiction and authority. This is a circumſtance which the aſſembly of Virginia in particular ſhould have attended to before their late unaccountable reſolutions: and 'tis what I hope the aſſemblies of our other ſettlements will judiciouſly attend to, if they find the leaſt propenſity to follow the extraordinary example of their Siſter-colony.

The people of Ireland, though they have a parliament of their own (and a parliament, I will take the liberty of ſaying, compoſed of people to the full as eminent for their fortune and abilities, as any of our American aſſemblies) are nevertheleſs under the immediate ſubjection of the Britiſh legiſlature. The vote of an Engliſh Senate can in an inſtant abrogate all the laws of that kingdom; and ſurely none of the plantations can poſſibly plead a greater ſhare either of merit or privileges than our Iriſh fellow ſubjects; who nevertheleſs behave with an uncommon degree of reſpect to our deciſions; and never preſume to blame the hand which increaſes their burdens, however they may groan beneath the heavineſs of the load.

I am very well aware that the preſent impatience, which the whole kingdom feels at the leaſt encreaſe of taxes, will naturally create a number of friends for the colonies; but at the ſame time let us conſider that the propriety of the tax which has excited ſuch a ferment among our American fellow-ſubjects, is not now the foundation of diſpute. The queſtion now is, Whether thoſe American ſubjects are, or are not, bound by the reſolution of a Britiſh parliament? If they are *not*, they are entirely a ſeparate people from us, and the mere reception of officers appointed in this kingdom, is nothing but an idle farce of government, which it is by no means our intereſt to keep up, if it is to produce us no benefit but the honour of protecting them whenever they are attacked by their enemies. On the other hand, if the people of America *are* bound by the proceedings of the Engliſh legiſlature, what excuſe can the Virginians poſſibly make for the late indecent vote (to give it no harſher appellation) of their aſſembly. The preſent criſis, Sir, is really an alarming one; and after all the blood and treaſure which we have expended in defence of the colonies, it is now queſtioned, whether we have an intereſt in thoſe colonies at all.

If the people of Virginia were offended either with the tax itſelf, or with the mode of taxation, the proper method of proceeding would have been to petition the parliament, to point out the grievances ariſing from it, and to ſolicit the neceſſary redreſs. This is the invariable manner in which all the reſt of their fellow-ſubjects (at leaſt the European part of their fellow ſubjects) have acted in caſes of a like nature. But to think of bullying their King, and the auguſt council of the mother country, into an acquieſcence with their ſentiments, by a raſh and hot headed vote; not only muſt expoſe them to the ridicule, but to the reſentment of every conſiderate man who wiſhes well either to their intereſt or to the proſperity of this kingdom.

The people of the colonies know very well that the taxes of the mother country are every day increaſing; and can they expect that no addition whatſoever will be made to theirs? They know very well that a great part of our national debt was contracted in eſtabliſhing them on a firm foundation, and protecting them from the arbitrary attempts of their implacable enemies.—Can any thing then be ſo unreaſonable, as a refuſal of their aſſiſtance to wipe a little of it off? For my own part I am as much aſtoniſhed at their want of juſtice, as I am ſurprized at their want of gratitude; and cannot help declaring it as my opinion, that we ought to ſhew but a very ſmall ſhare of ſenſibility for the circumſtances of thoſe people who are ſo utterly regardleſs of ours, To be ſure, Sir, in aſſiſting the colonies we had on eye to our own intereſt. It would be ridiculous otherwiſe to ſquander away our blood and our treaſure in their defence. But certainly the benefit was mutual; and conſequently the diſadvantage ſhould be mutual too. If we reap emolnments from the exiſtence of the colonies, the colonies owe every thing to our encouragement and protection As therefore we ſhare in the ſame proſperity, we ought to participate of the ſame diſtreſs; and nothing can be more inequitable, than the leaſt diſinclination to bear a regular portion of thoſe diſburſement, which were applied to ſupport the general intereſt both of the mother-country and themſelves.

WILLIAM PYM.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.

To the PRINTERS.

IT was with the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction we beheld the true loyalty that appeared the firſt of this inſtant, in the evening, by the inhabitants of this city, in defence of his Majeſty's *perſon* and government;---by ſhewing ſuch a warm as well as timely zeal for the true intereſt of the Britiſh conſtitution; by endeavouring to prevent any innovations being made on the rights, liberties and properties of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects in North-America---For indeed, it was the ſame ſpirit of laudable zeal, whereby they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves heretofore (whatever ſome may think) whenever they were called upon to go forth againſt the common enemy in this land, which (thanks be to God) are almoſt all reduced to a ſubmiſſion to his Majeſty's government ----And there appeared no leſs a true chriſtian heroiſm in what was done, than an heroic martial, patriotic ſpirit---For when once the tree of *liberty* is ſapped of its moiſture, though it be but in one part of its root, it is manifeſtly in danger of gradually withering away, till it will neither yield ſhade nor fruit; nor will the birds build their neſts there; nor ſing among the leafleſs branches; for we ever look upon it, altho' all true religion is ſeated in the human mind, that yet, the bulwark by which it is outwardly defended is the ſame by which we are ſecured in the poſſeſſion of every other privilege we enjoy---So, that it is impoſſible to undermine the civil rights of a ſubject, without equally endangering that of his religious.——

It is now no longer to be feared by the other governments, that New-York will introduce the *Stamp Act*, as was mentioned by many who were here laſt week, from almoſt every government in New England, being all now fully ſatisfied, and are returned home with hearts full of joy----------May King George the third, long live, to reign over a free and happy people; be ever bleſſed with a pious, wiſe and faithful council, and ſee his dear and loyal American ſubjects live in peace and happineſs, and a good underſtanding ever be cultivated and maintained between the inhabitants of this city, and the ſeveral colonies in New-England, and all flouriſh in trade and commerce---is the united deſire of a number now in this city, belonging to the ſeveral governments in New-England, at whoſe united requeſt this is ſent for publication.

AMICUS PUBLICO.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, *Octo.* 16.

On Saturday laſt *Benjamin Barons*, Eſq; Deputy Poſt Maſter General, of the ſouthern diſtrict of America, arrived here from Georgia. The General Poſt Office is for the preſent kept at the houſe of Mr. Peter Timothy, whom Mr. Barons has appointed Secretary thereto.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated Auguſt 24, 1765.

"—It is no longer a doubt that the Spaniards are coming here; yeſterday a ſloop arrived here from the Havana, and brought letters for the governour and council from the Spaniſh governour, adviſing that he would ſoon be here to take poſſeſſion of this country. The letter addreſſed to the council was publiſhed, a printed copy whereof you have incloſed; but that for M. Aubry, the governour, was a private letter. This will make great revolutions in this part of the continent, and will no doubt contribute greatly to the increaſe and trade of Penſacola and Mobille."

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire at the Heart *and* Crown,

Henry on the Bible, 6 Vol.	£6 2 0
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☞ *The above are all new.*

George Green begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has this day open'd a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, at the ſhop lately improv'd by Capt. Forbes, at the corner of Williams's Court, next door to Doctor John Greenleaf's—conſiſting of Woollens, Linnens, Cottons, Silks, &c.—too many to be here particularly mention'd; where any perſons, in Town or Country, who will favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms by wholeſale or retail.

Nathaniel Appleton

Is now opening at his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton, a great Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt arrived in Capt. Marſhall, which he will ſell exceeding cheap for Caſh only.

Caſh given for FLAXSEED by HUGH TARBETT, at his Warehouſe near the *Golden-Ball*. tfd.

Vide page 116. & Vide the Stamp Act page 53. [redacted] page 295. 320.

To the PRINTERS.

By giving the following a Place in your impartial Paper you will oblige some of your Readers, and among them your humble Servant, Y. Z.

FOR a long Time past there has been a talk of the importers of Goods from GreatBritain stopping their hands; as this gave me great pleasure, you may be assur'd I was highly gratified when I found the *worthy merchants and traders* of New-York, had actually agreed upon, and pass'd several resolves for that purpose; in this let us of the Massachusets-Bay follow their good example, as they have ours in affairs of more importance; and let all the merchants on the continent chearfully join in the same thing, and thereby shew those in Great Britain, that we can live as well without them as they can without us, and that unless this abominable S-p A-t is forever repeal'd, all other grievances redress'd, and our trade freed from those unjust, unaccountable clogs which have of late embarrass'd it, that we will not apply for their manufactures, but live within ourselves.

Had we taken this method at first, long before this we should have been delivered from these oppressions, for we have enough in Great Britain to plead our cause, and tho' they are not of that *august body the Parliament*, they are of that *respectable body the People*, they will appear in our behalf *(or rather their own)* for if the trifling offence of wearing a piece of French silk can raise so large a body as 100,000 Spitalfield weavers that would attack the very P-----t, what will be the consequence, when a very great part of the manufacturers of Great Britain have nothing to do? Will they not, when they are indulged with leisure, enquire of that AMERICAN GUMP, whether this c----d act (which would go well nigh to ruin the kingdom if executed) is one of his methods to raise from America 500,000 l. sterl. per ann. *a proposal he was* FOOL *enough to make in P-----t, and was the means of introducing his* POOR INFLUENCE *to bring into being this* MONSTER, which will forever bring upon him the curse of every honest man, as his wild proposal did the laughter of every man of sense. But tho' it is thus in our power at any time to repeal this act, by stopping importations, yet I am rejoiced it was not embraced as the first step, if it had been, we should have been deprived of the opportunity of manifesting the spirit we have on this occasion; a *spirit* that I fear'd was departed from America, but to my unspeakable joy it still lives, and I pray God may not depart till the universal dissolution of all things.——I know that some base men would have us accept this act as a preliminary toward its repeal; but I have the *very great* pleasure, of *very* widely differing from those wretches; *for do they know that accepting it but for a* MOMENT, *would be suffering an entering wedge that all America would never be able to recover!* therefore stand firm my friends, and by *no means*, on *no terms*, and for *no considerations*, use *the least scrap* of the vile paper, but shun it more than the plague; that disease coming from a MERCIFUL GOD, might slay its *thousands*, but this *hatch'd up by a merciless Dam* would destroy its *ten thousands*. We have however great reason to bless the day *that this amazing Act, with all its horrors, pass'd*, (while we curse the authors of it who design'd our ruin) for by it they have at once awaken'd a *whole continent*, till then, going on in luxury, and sinking into a forgetfulness of their liberty, and perhaps a few years more would have buried it in oblivion; but now we are rouzed to a sense of our danger, and the *rattling of chains* has put us on our guard, and forced us to prove ourselves the *worthy descendants* of our *glorious ancestors*, who left their native country and conquered every hardship in this our land, in pursuit of that liberty which we are now defending: We have also retrenched many extravagances, and to the *eternal honour of this province*, there is an annual saving of an amazing sum in that *one single article of mourning, an extravagance this, that I trust will never be resumed*; and I hope it will be a standing *memento* to the manufacturers of those articles, as well as to all the manufacturers in the kingdom, that an *attempt* to tax America is, in other words, *to tax themselves double*, I say *attempt*, because I dare say it *never will* take place, and with justice it *never can*; nor is it amiss to remind them that the promoters of this act are friends to neither King nor country: And they may be assured there is a full sufficiency of English goods now on the continent for at least seven years consumption, and it would be for our advantage (the stamp act aside) if none were imported for half that time; then we might collect and pay our debts, which are already so heavy that we groan under them, and without any fresh grievances can hardly rub along; this is a truth, whatever may be said by those HIRED GARRETTEERS on the other side the water, whose infamous performances pass unanswered; but let *them* and their *employers know*, that "VOX POPULI IS VOX DEI," and that in times of reformation the wicked man in power shall tremble; nor would it be amiss to ask that *Tool of a Jack Boot Grenville* what method he will now take to disarm the continent of America, and cram his *devilish schemes* down their throats? Nor do I think at this day of liberty, in this part of the world, it would be out of season, strictly to scrutinize into the nature and tendency of the late oppressive custom of granting writs of assistance. *I wish some able pen would set that case in a true light.*

Upon the whole, I hope and trust that *Great Good* will come out of *designed Great Evil*: that the unity now subsisting between the colonies may ever be firm and unshaken; and we all be ready, on the first appearance of tyranny or oppression, to rise as a man and crush it in embrio.

Philadelphia, November 14.

The Merchants and Traders of this City, having taken into consideration the melancholy state of the North American commerce in general, and the distressed situation of this province in particular, have unanimously agreed to the same Resolutions which were come into by the merchants at New York, viz.

1. That in all orders they may send to Great Britain for Goods, they will direct their correspondents not to ship them until the *Stamp Act is repealed.*

2. That such of them as have already sent orders to Great Britain for Goods, will immediately countermand the same, until the *Stamp Act is repealed.*

3. That they will vend no goods whatever, that may be shipped them on commission from Great-Britain, after the first of January next, unless the *Stamp Act is repealed.*

4. That they will all upon their word of honour, strictly and firmly adhere to, and abide by every article from this time to the first day of May next, when another meeting will be called to consider whether the further continuance of this obligation be then necessary.

5. That if any signer to this agreement shall appear to have received goods from Great Britain contrary to his promises, the other subscribers will take all prudent measures to discountenance and prevent the sale of such goods.

[The above was signed by above 400 Traders.]

The retailers of goods in this city have also sign'd an agreement not to buy any goods of any person whatsoever, that shall be shipped from Great Britain after the first day of January next, unless the *Stamp Act shall be repealed.*

We learn from Pensacola that the Albama Indians had destroyed the English fortifications at Aberville and had thrown the guns into the Missisippi, and took all the baggage belonging to the commanding officer, and every thing else they could carry off.

We learn from Virginia, that a vessel was arrived there with the Stamps, and Mr. Mercer the distributor of them; who, on understanding how disagreeable that office was to the people, immediately resigned his commission, and gave it under his hand that neither he, nor any deputy under him should put that law in execution. And we hear all business will be carried on there as usual, without stamps.

We hear that Mr. Saxby, the South Carolina Stamp Master, altho' he has resigned that detestable Office, is still obliged to remain a Prisoner in the Fort there, together with his cargo of Stamp Papers, as otherwise his Life would be in danger from the enraged Populace.—— One Read, a colonel of the militia, having imprudently said he would undertake to put the Stamp Act in force there, had his windows, fences, &c. broke, and every room, closet and desk in his House opened for those sons of liberty to see whether he had any of the *Papers* there. The people were far from being quiet when these accounts came away.

We hear from Cape Francois, that the French French general in consequence of advice from Old France, had given orders to seize all English vessels that did not leave the island in 48 hours, accordingly 3 or 4 belonging to New York were seized & all the men imprisoned.

New-York, November 14.

To his Excellency the Honourable Thomas Gage, Major-General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North-America, &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council conven'd.

IT is with the greatest Joy, we beg Leave to congratulate your Excellency upon the Restoration of the Tranquility of this City, and as its Preservation (under GOD) was eminently owing to your Prudence, we think ourselves bound to tender your Excellency our most grateful Acknowledgments.

As the Destruction of the City, and the Effusion of Blood, might, at this unhappy conjuncture, have fed the Spirit of Discontent so prevalent in all the Colonies, and involved the whole Continent in Confusion and Distress, that Wisdom which prevented Consequences not to be thought of without Horror, deserve our Applause: and will never be forgotten by his Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects in this City. We are with the greatest Esteem and Regard,

May it please your Excellency,

Your Excellency's

most humble Servants,

Signed by Order of the JOHN CRUGER,
Co Mayor.
New-

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

IT makes me extremely happy that any Endeavours of mine should have contributed towards the Preservation of this City, or prevented the Effusion of the Blood of our Fellow Subjects.

The Spirit that has so lately appeared here, was raised to the most dangerous Pitch, even to threaten Acts of open Rebellion, and your own Minds will have painted to you the dreadful Consequences which must have ensued. As the Peace of the City is for the present happily restored, it becomes the Duty of every loyal Subject, and of every good Citizen to exert himself to preserve it, and I assure myself that every Step will be taken by you, that can be conducive to this End, by calming the heated Imaginations of the People, and by bringing them back to a Sense of their Duty, and their wonted Obedience to Government."

Yesterday Morning, in about 10 Weeks from Portsmouth, arrived the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, with whom came Passenger his Excellency Sir *Henry Moore*, Baronet, Governor of this Province, with his Lady and Family. His Excellency was received at Fort George, by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor Colden, and saluted with 17 Guns from the Fort; shortly after which he was waited on, successively, by his Majesty's Council, the Gentlemen of the General Assembly, the Mayor and Corporation of the City. His Excellency General Gage and the Officers of the Army. The Clergy, and most of the other principal Gentlemen of the Town: When having in Council taken the usual Oaths of Office, and his Commission being read, and publish'd in the Fort, his Excellency, preceded by a Procession of the Mayor and Corporation of the City, with their proper Officers, attended by his Majesty's Council and the other Gentlemen above-mentioned, walked to the City-Hall, where his Commission was republish'd attended with loud Acclamations of the People.—

Capt. Tillet has also brought with him 7 boxes of stampt paper for this colony, and 2 for Connecticut, ours were lodged in the city-hall; and as no person has appeared to receive those for Connecticut, 'tis said Capt. Tillet will be obliged to carry them back to the place from whence they came.

On the 10th of Sept. in sight of the Lizard, Capt. Tillet spoke with Capt. Sheppard in a ship from Boston.

Yesterday Capt. Potter arrived here in 34 days from Jamaica. The people of that island are highly enraged at the prospect of being subjected to the insupportable taxation of the Stamp-Act.

Since our last arrived ——, Capt. Shaw from Jamaica; and yesterday arrived Capt. Riker from St. Kitts, by whom we hear they were in the greatest Ferment in those Islands, on Account of the Stamp-Act, and were determined to oppose it.

His Majesty's new Subjects in Canada begin to grumble about the *Stamp Act*, and begin to say, 'Where is now your English LIBERTY!'—— The Stamp Papers arrived there in the Ship Glory, the 27th of September last.

NEWPORT, *Rhode-Island*, Nov. 18.

We hear that Capt. Hopkins in a Brig belonging to Providence is arrived at Antigua from the Coast of Africa: Soon after he left the coast, the Slaves rose upon the people; when 80 of them were kill'd wounded and forced overboard by the captain and crew before the rest could be bro't to submit.

We hear that the Slaves also rose upon Captain Rogers of this place, when 12 of them were killed.

Boston, November 25.

On Saturday the 23d Instant, died at her House on Fort-Hill, in the 63d Year of her Age, Mrs. MARGARET MACKAY, Widow, who, not seduced by Prosperity, or discouraged by Adversity, discharged incessantly the Parts of a dutiful Wife, a tender Mother, an indulgent Mistress, an humane Neighbour, and sympathizing Friend, as became a good Woman, a good Christian. Yet, such is human Weakness! her durable Constitution, endued with exquisite Sensibility, hath fallen a Victim to excessive Grief for the early Loss of a pious Son. Her Funeral will be attended on Tuesday, at Three o'clock Afternoon.

Last Thursday Morning died here after a very short Indisposition, aged 32, Mr. *Ephraim Langdon*, Usher of the North Grammar-School in this Town. —A young Gentleman who was less known, even in the Place where he was born and lived, than his many amiable Virtues and Accomplishments merited; a peculiar Modesty and Reservedness of Disposition confined his Acquaintance to the Circle of a few select Friends; among these he exhibited, in their engaging Lustre, that manly Sense and Chearfulness, that Brilliancy of Humour and Sentiment, which, regulated by a constant Purity of Mind and Manners, at once brighten Friendship, and render Conversation equally entertaining and instructive. In his Death the Town have sustained the Loss of a valuable Preceptor of Youth; his Friends and Acquaintance an agreeable and obliging Companion; and an aged Mother a truly kind and dutiful Son. —His Funeral will be attended this Afternoon at Four o'clock, from the House of the Rev. Mr. *Eliot*.

vide page 277
vide above
Cursed Grenville
4 Stamp act — Parliament — Grenville — vide the Act page 53
11 See a particular account of the whole affair page 278

Capt. Green left Liverpool the 29th of September; no Advice had then been received in England of the Commotions here, on account of the Stamp-Act. The first Veſſel that went from hence after the 14th of Auguſt was bound for Liverpool, and had been out 6 Weeks, and not arrived 29th September.

'Twas ſaid in England, the STAMP-ACT would certainly be repealed, as the Trade to America was greatly diminiſhed, and many of their Manufacturers out of employ.

The Printer of the Halifax Gazette having ſent his ſtampt Papers on board the Nova Scotia Packet directed to the Printers here, upon Captain Green's Diſcovery thereof, he immediately burnt them on board, which prevented thoſe to whom they were directed from treating the Papers in the ſame, tho' in a more public Manner. The Captain informs us he had expreſs Orders from his Owners not to allow any ſuch ſtamp Papers to come in the Veſſel.

It is reported from Halifax, that the Inhabitants are very uneaſy with the Beginning of their Slavery, and it was thought they would not be holden of their Chains long.

On the 11th Inſt. a Child of one Mrs. Johnſon, of Brookfield, aged about 16 Months, fell with the Side of its Head into a Baſon of Water that was heating on the Coals, by which it was it ſcalded to ſuch a Degree that it expired in about 24 Hours.

We do not find that the Cuſtom Houſes or other public Offices in the Northern or Southern Colonies have done any Buſineſs ſince the 1ſt Inſtant; yet it is ſuppoſed they muſt of neceſſity proceed ſoon, as no Stamp Paper can be had, and in a trading Country like this it is not poſſible to ſtand ſtill long.

One Day laſt Week two extraordinary large fat Oxen were drove into this Town, by Deacon Cuſhing of Hingham, which ſtood ſome time on the public 'Change; one of them bore a Flag with the following Inſcription, KING GEORGE and PITT forever, LIBERTY and PROPERTY and NO STAMPS —

Laſt Thurſday Afternoon was executed at Cambridge, purſuant to his Sentence, Joſeph Lightly, for the Murder af Elizabeth Poſt, his reputed Wife. —He appeared very undaunted at the Place of Execution, denying to the laſt the Crime for which he ſuffered, and charged the Witneſſes with Perjury. —He ſaid he was born at Newcaſtle in the Year 1736, but refus'd diſcovering his real Name.

Friday laſt Joſeph Pomeroy received 40 Stripes at the public Whipping-Poſt, purſuant to his Sentence, having been convicted at the laſt Aſſize on two Indictments for Theft.

We hear from Windham in Connecticut, that a Poſt is ſet up in the center of that Town, called LIBERTY, which is decorated with various Inſcriptions, importing that it ſhall be *Death* to any Perſon who ſhall preſume to Uſe any Stamp Papers.

About a Week ago a Sloop from Nantucket for this Port, with a valuable Cargo of Oil, &c. was entirely loſt upon a Place called the Round Shoal: The Men with much Difficulty ſaved theie Lives.

Saturday Evening arrived here the Tryal Sloop of War, Capt. Wallis, with Diſpatches from Halifax: On Tueſday laſt they met with a violent Gale of Wind, which obliged them to throw 5 of her Guns overboard.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *Nov.* 23. 1765.

ENTRED-IN.

Benjamin Green from Halifax: Marſhall from London: Bettenham from Jamaica: M'Clellen from St. Lucia: Coppinger from Quebec: Davis from Falmouth: Freeman from Louiſburg: Amory from Quebec & Louiſburg: Samuel Green from Liverpool: Taylor from Philadelphia: Church from Lisbon.

CLEARED-OUT. *NONE.*

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,

At Warehouſe No. 5. *on the Long Wharf,*

Choice *Narraganſet* Cheeſe, Sperma-Ceti Candles, *Haxburſt's, Patapſco* and *Elkridge* Pig Iron, beſt *London* Wool Cards, Hoſiery, Anchors, *French* Prize Indigo, Bohea Tea, &c.

☞ A few Barrells of Brown Sugar.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Hutchinſon*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Henry Lloyd*, ſole Executor to her laſt Will and Teſtament, in order for Settlement.

To be ſold at Store No. 3.

BUTLER'S ROW, *viz.*

A Few Pieces of Women's black Velvet and Paduſoys; alſo Pitch, Tar, a few Barrels of pickled Herring, Ruſſia Duck, Iriſh Linens, &c. &c.

A few Pipes of choice *Fyal* Wines to be ſold by BENJAMIN FANEUIL, jun. at his Store in *Butler's* Row.

Taken up at Sea, the later End of *September* laſt, a Boat Canoe, about 14 Feet in Length, and 4 Feet Wide. The Owner may have her again by applying to *Daniel Nichols*, jun. of Hingham, and paying the Charges.

In the Boſton-Packet, *Capt.* Marſhall, Who is juſt arrived from *LONDON*,

Samuel Eliot

Has imported a large Aſſortment of *Winter Goods*, which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market; where may be had China Cups & Saucers. Green Tea by the Pound, Poland Starch by the Caſk, Engliſh Soles, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

WANTED

A Farm of upwards 100 Acres of good Land, with a convenient Wood Lot, and good Buildings, pleaſantly ſituated on ſome main Road, ſuitable for Trade, within 40 Miles of *Boſton*.

Any Perſon having ſuch an one may enquire at the *Heart & Crown* and know further.

N. B. It muſt be ready to be entered upon the firſt of *March*.

Barthw Kneeland

At his Shop adjoining the Mill-Bridge, *on the North Side*,

Has imported from LONDON in the *Boſton-Packet*, Capt. *Marſhall*,

AN Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he ſells Wholeſale and Retail at the loweſt Advance for Caſh.

☞ Choice Bohea and Hyſon Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Choice *Cheſhire* CHEESE

Juſt imported in Capt. *Marſhall* from LONDON, and to be ſold by,

Blanchard & Hancock

In Union-Street, oppoſite the Conduit:

Where may be had,

A large & good Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brazier's and Pewter Wares; all ſorts of Line and Twine, Corn-Fans, *Engliſh* and *German* Steel; choice *Philadelphia* Bar-Iron, &c. &c. &c.

Pot-Aſh Kettles and Coolers,

To be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

Thomas Hickling

At his Shop at the Corner of Black-Horſe Lane, leading to Charleſtown-Ferry.

Fred. Wm. Geyer

Has juſt imported in Capt. Marſhall *from* LONDON,

A fine Aſſortment of Engliſh & India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell exceeding cheap for Caſh only, at his Shop next Door to Mr. *Joſeph Scott*, in Union-ſtreet, *Boſton*.

Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, that he has imported from *London* per Capt. *Marſhall* a general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods, particularly ſuch as are ſuitable for the Seaſon; which he ſells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boſton*, by Wholeſale and Retail, very cheap---Alſo Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Gunter-Scales and Dividers; Weſt India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compaſſes and Kalenders; Patoun and Wilſon's Epitomes; alſo a number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chambers's Dictionary, with Scott's Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be ſold at the Sterling Coſt and Charges. —— Alſo a Quantity of the beſt three-threaded Twine for Seines, cheap.

On Saturday Night the 16th Inſtant, the Clothier's Shop belonging to *Robert Luſcombe*, of *Taunton*, was broke open and ſundry Pieces of Homeſpun Cloth was carried away to the amount of 500 Yards; the greateſt Part finiſhed and roll'd up, and ſome not quite finiſhed: One Piece blueiſh, mark'd E W. one Piece T C. & I B. IR. C W. IS. 5 Yards blue, and divers other Marks too many to enumerate. Whoever ſhall apprehend the Thief or Thieves ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice and ſaid *Luſcombe* have his Goods again, ſhall receive Ten Dollars Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid. ROBERT LUSCOMBE.

November 18. 1765.

Stray'd away or ſtollen at Lynn, the 15th of *October* laſt, a high-couraged Bay Mare, about 14 Hands and a half high, a white Stripe in her Face, a natural Pacer, and about 8 Years old; if any Perſon will bring ſaid Mare to *John Boyce* living in ſaid *Lynn*, or to me the Subſcriber at *Smithfield*, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by ENOCH SPRAGUE.

Thomas Hickling

Has juſt imported in Capt. *Marſhall* from LONDON, a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, conſiſting of the following Articles, which he will ſell at the loweſt Rates by Wholeſale or Retail, at his *SHOP* at the Corner of Black Horſe Lane, leading to Charleſtown Ferry.

A Genteel Aſſortment of ſuperfine Cloths, with a great variety of inferior ditto
Yorkſhire Plains
blue, grey & green Rateens
Half-thicks
Knapt Frizes
Blue & drab color'd Kerſey
black, blue & cloth colour'd Serges---Bearſkins
pink, crimſon, ſcarlet, green and cloth-colour'd Colcheſter Baize
white, blue, green and red drapery Baize
3-qr, 7-8th and yard wide white Flannels
blue, red & ſtrip'd Duffils
Blankets---Swanſkins
flowered Serge
Swanſkin for Irons cloths
Patches, Calicoes & Chints
plain & maſquerade Bengal
black and colour'd Taffity
black & colour'd ell-wide Perſians
black, blue, white & pink narrow ditto
Bandannoes
ſilk and lungee Romalls
black barcelona Cravats
alamode Handkerchiefs
wide & narrow Alamode Pluſhes—Cotton Holland
3-qr and 7-8 Dowlaſs
yd-wide, 7-8 & 3-qr Cotton Checks
Apron dit.--Furniture dit.
blue & white & dark cotton Gowns
crimſon & white, purple-and-white, yellow-and white Gingham for mens waiſtcoats
pink, purple, crimſon, blue and black figur'd Modes
ſcarlet, cloth col'd, & black Sattins
plain & ſprig'd, white & black Gauze
black ſprig'd Sattin
black and white Cat gut
Harlequin Gauze
yd-wide and 7-8 Lawns
ditto Cambricks
ſilk & worſted Meclinburg
Venetian Poplins
coloured Taberetts
Brilliant--colour'd Crapes
Iriſh Camblets
Dorſetteens
rich incle Luteſtrings
figur'd ditto
plain & ſprig'd Meſſianets
Tobines, Morines
rich Sheveratts
barley corn Floretts
rich Dimitteens---Grizzets
pink and brown Broglio's
worſted Stuffs
black, white, blue, pink, crimſon, green & cloth-colour'd Tammies
Camblets of all prices
black, white, blue, green ſcarlet, crimſon & cloth colour'd Shalloons
Durants of all colours
Calimancoes of all colours
black plain Ruſſel
black Everlaſting
drab, green, and crimſon worſted Grograms
worſted Damaſks
3-qr and 7-8th Garliz ſhire and book Muſlin
yd-wide, 7-8th and 3-qr. Iriſh Linnens

Ticklenburgs--Oznabrigs
Ravens Duck
Ruſſia Drabs
clouting & Ruſſia Diapers
fine napkin Diaper
Ruſſia Linnens
brown & yellow Hollands
yellow Canvas
India Dimity--long Lawns
Iriſh Sheeting
white and dyed Jeans
pillow Fuſtians
figured Dimities
Engliſh and Scotch Plaids
black, olive and drab-colour'd Cotton-Velvets
cotton-velvet Shapes
women's black Velvet
Velvet for Capes
men's Buckram
Ivory Combs
Worſteds and Crewells
Stay Buckrams
men's Riding Gloves
men's & women's black, glaz'd & ſhammy Gloves
women's glaz'd & unglaz'd pompador ditto
men's and women's white glaz'd Kid and Lamb Gloves and Mitts
women's black, cloth col'd and white ſilk Mitts
black ſattin Hats
chipt Hats and Bonnets
men's black, white, ſpotted and maſqueraded rib'd & plain ſilk Hoſe, *which will be ſold near the ſterling Coſt.*
thread, cotton and worſted ditto--womens thread,
knit Under-waiſtcoats
black, ſcarlet and crimſon Gimp and ſnail Trimming
colour'd and black Gimps
floſs Trimming
white Cap-Lace
black bone Lace
women's callimancoe and ruſſel Shoes
Clogs and Goloſhoes
ſtriped Camblets
ſtrip'd, ſcarlet and green worſted Caps
crimſon and green mock-velvet ditto
black, crimſon and cloth-col'd knit Breeches-Peices
white, water'd Tabby
white & colour'd Threads

☞ A large Aſſortment of faſhionable plain and figur'd Ribbons
black ſattin, taffity and paduſoy ditto
mouſe-colour'd Muffs and Tippets, *of a peculiar kind*
likewiſe a number of common Muffs and Tippets
horſehair & mohair Button
double and ſingle gilt ditto
black glaſs and horn ditto
Mohair, Silk-and-hair and ſilk-Twiſt
Cord, braid ſtrapping and Galloom
black & colour'd ſilk Ferrets---ſilk and worſted Binding for men's Cloaths
baſket-work twiſt Buttons
ſilk Knee Garters
white and ſtrip'd Tapes
broad & narrow Qualities
cotton and thread Laces
Pins—narrow Pretties
chequ'd, flower'd & ſpotted Handkerchiefs.

A L S O,

Barcelona Handkerchiefs per the Dozen; Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves; *Cheſhire* and *Glocester* Cheeſe; Stair-Cloths; Hearth and Shoe-Bruſhes; Carpet and long Hair Brooms; Holland Bruſhes in ſetts; writing, cartridge, preſs and bonnet Paper; quarto and ſmaller Bibles; Accompt-Books; Ink-Powder; Wool cards; Butt Soles, &c.---&c.---&c.

☞ Vide the Ad page 53

Imported from LONDON, *and to be sold by*

Daniel Parker

GOLDSMITH,

At his SHOP next Door to Samuel Grant, *Esqr's. in* Union Street, BOSTON,

A Variety of Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Watchmakers Tools and Wares, *viz.*

Cypher'd Earing and button chriſtials, with cyphers for ditto	Aſſortment of files
Brilliant earing top and drop chriſtials	Penny wts. and grains
Round and ſquare brilliant button ſtones	A variety of round and ſquare beſt fine quality ſteel ſhoe & knee chapes and tongues
Buckle and locket ſtones	Forging & raiſing anvils
Cypher'd ring ſtones	for tankards, cans and cream-pots
Brilliant ditto	Spoon teaſts plain ditto
Garnet, amethyſts, and topaz ring ſtones	Sparhawks or beek irons
Neat Diamond Rings	Death head and heart in hand ring ſwages
Diamond ring ſparks	Plain ditto
Chriſtial ditto	Forging and planniſhing hammers
Neat ſtone, ſhoe, knee & ſtock buckles, with boſom broaches	Hand viſes, ſhears, clock and watch plyers
Red and white ſoyl, amethyſt and topaz ditto	Poliſh'd ſpring ditto
Silver thimbles ſteel ends	Poliſh'd draw plates
Coral beeds & ſtick coral for childrens whiſtles	Common ditto
Beſt buckle & ring bruſhes	Fine ſcrew dividers
Watch chriſtials, main ſprings, ſilver pendants, hourhands, fuzze chains & enamel'd dial plates	Steel & ſtone burniſhers
Scales and weights	Braſs borax boxes
Money ditto	Braſs hollowing ſtamps
A few neat ſmall pocket dit. with box end beams	Braſs & iron rivet wire
in ſhagreen caſes	Fine iron binding wire
Neat glaziers diamonds	Steel gravers
Fine & coarſe emery	Freezing punches
Thimble ſtamps	Braſs blow pipes
Sand over ſand & emery paper	Upright drill ſtocks with bitts, Moulding ſand
Borax and ſalt petre	Sword blades
	Turkey oil ſtones
	German ditto
	Bohemia poliſhing ſtones
	Flour of putta, rotten ſtone, pummice ſtone
	Crucibles, black lead pots

☞ Alſo may he had at the above SHOP a variety of ready made Plate, Jewellery, &c. cheap for Caſh.

Imported from LONDON & BRISTOL *by*

Eleazer Johnſon

And to be ſold at Store No. 9. on the Long Wharf, cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

Ruſſia & Ravens Duck,	Anchors from 1 C. 2qr.
Eng. ditto from No 1 to 7.	to 4 C. wt.
Hemp Bohea Tea	Bar Lead, Cod Lines and
4d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails	Twine
Sheathing, Drawing and	Florence Oil in Cheſts
Deck Ditto	Briſtol Beer in Caſks and
Glaſs 7 by 9 and 8 by 10	ſmall Hampers.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Fletcher

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON,

Beſt Bohea and Hyſon TEA, Spices of all Sorts, Salt Petre, Boxes 15 & 18 Inch London Pipes, Boxes Young and Durham's Muſtard, Powder and Stone blue, and beſt French Indigo, Poland Starch, Wines in Quarter Caſks, choice Stone Lime, Rappee Snuff, a compleat Aſſortment of China, Glaſs and Delph Ware, Crates of Apothecaries Phials, Salt Fiſh, Copperas, Florence Oyl, Pins No 4 & 12, japann'd Ware, Chimney Tyle, Mahogany Tea Cheſts, and many other Articles, cheap for Caſh.

Joſhua Blanchard,

On DOCK-SQUARE,

Hath imported in the Ship Boſton-Packet, Captain Marſhall, juſt arrived from LONDON,

A freſh and large Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS; which are now opening, and will be ſold at the very loweſt Advance for *Caſh.*

TO BE SOLD out of the Country,

A hearty, ſtrong Negro Fellow. Enquire at the *Heart* and *Crown.*

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a likely and well-built SHIP, burthen about 140 Tons; already launch'd, and compleatly finiſhed, and may be equipt for the Sea in three Weeks, if deſir'd. She is a burthenſome Veſſel, has fine Accommodations, and is of good Dimenſions for the Carolina, Weſt-India or European Trade. She may be purchaſed partly with Engliſh Goods. Enquire of *Joſeph* and *William Ruſſell*, in *Providence.*

John Taylor,

At his Shop by the Draw-Bridge, Boſton, *Has imported in the laſt Ships from* London,

AN Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Sarſon Belcher

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and Others, That he has removed his Shop from oppoſite the Sign of the *White Horſe*, to a Shop lately improved by Mr. *Richard Draper*, Printer, oppoſite Mr. *Benjamin Church*'s Vendue, where he continues to make and ſell HATS of all ſorts as uſual.

European and India Goods

Imported and to be ſold by

Jonathan Jackſon

At his Store in *Newbury-Port*,

Where he will ſupply Country Traders & Others, upon as good Terms for Caſh, as can be had in *Boſton* or *Portſmouth.*

TO BE SOLD

By Joſeph Palmer *and Comp.*

At their Store on Minot's T.

A few Hogſheads of choice Sugars.

For LONDON,

The good Brig *Fancy, John Gilleſpie*, Maſter, Now lying at *Hancock*'s Wharf,

Has two thirds of her Cargo ready, and will ſail in all *November*. Freighters or Paſſengers may apply to *Thomas Knight, John* and *Thomas Stevenſon*, or the Maſter on board.

Wanted as an Apprentice to a large and ſmall Work Goldſmith in *Boſton*, a hearty Lad of about 14 Years of Age. Any ſuch may hear of a good Place by enquiring at the *Heart & Crown.*

The Inhabitants of the Town are deſired to take Care that their Molatto and Negro Servants are not abroad after 9 o'Clock at Night, without their Permit in Writing; as they may depend upon it that all ſuch Offenders againſt the Law will be taken up and committed to the Houſe of Correction, *By Order of the Seletmen,*

William Cooper, *Town-Clerk.*

Boſton, October 29, 1765.

TO BE LET,

A very commodious Houſe in Cold-Lane, fronting Sudbury-ſtreet, at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. *Caleb Loring*, having a good Yard and Garden, and very good Water, &c. — Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy Negro Wench, 22 Years old, us'd to any Houſhold Work, has had the Small Pox, and is well clad. Enquire at the Heart and Crown.

To Jonathan Aſhley, *jun'r, one of the Proprietors of a Tract of Land called* The Gore, *which was granted to the Proprietors of* Fall-Town, *and lies adjoining to* Bernardſtown *original Grant Eaſt, to* Deerfield *South, to* Colrain *Weſt, to the Province Line North.*

Whereas Application has been made to me the Subſcriber by *Thomas Williams, Jonathan Aſhley, Jonathan Aſhley*, jun. *Joſeph Bernard*, and *Bridget Burt*, Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land, requeſting a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the ſaid Proprietors at *Deerfield*, on the firſt Tueſday of *January* next, at the Houſe of *David Hoit*, Innholder, at One of the Clock.

1ſt. To chooſe a Moderator, Clerk, and Treaſurer for ſaid Proprietors. — 2dly. To agree upon ſome Method for laying out ſaid Land, to each Proprietor his Part. — 3dly. To raiſe any Sums of Money neceſſary for defreying the Charges which ſhall ariſe, and do any thing that may be neceſſary to lay out or ſettle ſaid Lands. — 4thly. To agree upon ſome Method for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors for Time to come.

THESE are therefore to direct and impower you to notify the Proprietors of the aboveſaid Tract of Land to meet at the Time and Place above-mentioned, and do what they think proper upon the before-mentioned Articles. And this ſhall be your Warrant therefor. *Elijah Williams*, Juſt. Pac.

Deerfield, October 26. 1765.

IN purſuance of the Directions of the above Warrant to me directed, I hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the above deſcribed Tract of Land, that they meet at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to act on the above Articles.

Jonathan Aſhley, jun'r.

Scot *and* Gill

Have juſt imported & are now ſelling at their Shop at the Head of the Town-Dock,

A general Aſſortment of Braſs, Pewter and Iron Wares;---Nails of all ſorts; Engliſh and German Steel, Smith's Anvils, Hammers & Sledges, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Wool & Cotton Cards, Grindſtones of all ſizes, &c. &c. Alſo Barr and Pig Iron, Anchors of different ſizes, Nail Rods, and new Iron Hoops. Cheap for Caſh.

CASH given for GOOD POT-ASH.—And any Perſons wanting Pot-Aſh Kettles, may be ſupplied by them at a reaſonable Rate.

Turkey Figs, Currants, very beſt French Indigo, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Spices, Flaſk Oil in half Cheſts, Gun Powder, Shot, Hemp, Engliſh, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, London and Poland Starch, Long and Short Pipes, Philadelphia Flour and Iron, Branſombs, Hauxhurſt, and Saliſbury Pig Iron, Sperma ceti Candles. Alſo a Quantity of coarſe blue Broad Cloths, Bearſkins, Whitneys, Duffils, and Blankets,

Sold by *William Dennie,*

Cheap for Caſh or Credit at his Store lower End of King-Street, Boſton.

A Parcel of IRISH LINENS,

Juſt Imported,

To be ſold very low, by

Lewis *and* Bant,

At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Conſignment.

Where alſo may be had

A general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported in the Captains *Coffin* & *Hunter*, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.—

Juſt imported and to be Sold by

Thomas Knight,

At his Shop at the Sign of the Three Kings, *Cornhill.*

A freſh Aſſortment of Goods, which he is determined to ſell at the loweſt Rates for *Caſh*, by Wholeſale and Retail,—

Among which are the following, viz.

Mens, Womens, and Childrens Hoſe	Iriſh Linens
Worſted Breeches Patterns	Yellow Hollands for Stays
Cotton & Worſted Caps	Canvas for Marking
Silk Mitts, Muffatees	Threads, Tapes & ſewing Silks
Crewels and Worſteds of all colours	Silk Ferrits [
Camblets, Ruſſels,	London broad and Shoe Quality, Pins No. 4 & 12.
Baizes, Flannels,	Womens Shoes & Clogs
Swanſkins for Iron's Cloths	Childrens Shoes
	Beſt French Ingigo

A very handſome aſſortment of Muffs & Tippets, Mens Beaveret and Caſtor Hats,

A genteel and large aſſortment of China Ware of the neweſt Faſhion.

Likewiſe the beſt London Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen, or ſmall Quantity. Alſo the beſt Hyſon and common Green Tea.

TO BE LET,

The Back End of a Houſe, well ſituated, in Marlborough Street, with the Convenience of a good Pump, Yard, Garden, &c.— Enquire at the Sign of the Gilt Bible, near Doctor *Gardiner*'s.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands upon the Eſtate of Captain *Richard Newſham*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *John Rowe*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

All Perſons indebted to the late Company of *Cuſhing* and *Newman*, are deſired to come to a ſpeedy Settlement with the ſurviving Partner, *Jonathan Cuſhing*; who notifies his Cuſtomers that the Buſineſs is carried on at the ſame Shop as uſual, where may be had a general Aſſortment of *European* GOODS ſuitable to all Seaſons, cheap for Caſh.

Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery No. 5. to be had at the *Heart & Crown.*

High-Water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Riſing and Setting for the enſuing Week.

High-Water.	H. M.	☉ *riſes* H. M.	☉ *ſets* H. M.
MONDAY, - - -	9 34	7 20	4 40
TUESDAY, - -	10 30	7 21	4 39
WEDNESDAY -	11 26	7 22	4 38
THURSDAY, - -	12 16	7 23	4 37
FRIDAY, - - - -	1 4	7 24	4 36
SATURDAY, - -	1 50	7 25	4 35
SUNDAY, - - - -	2 40	7 25	4 35

Wednesday 7 Morn.

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THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

N°. 556.

Containing the freshest Advices, Forcign and Domestic.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1765.

Extracts from the Votes of the House of Representatives in their late Sessions.

Mercurii 6 Die Novembris, A. D. 1765.

THE Committee appointed to prepare a proper Remonstrance to his Excellency the Governor, as entred the 4th Current, made Report: Read and accepted, and is follows, *Viz.*

May it please your Excellency,

AT a time when this Continent are groaning under the Burthens necessarily laid on them by their own Representatives to discharge their Arrearages incurred by the late War; at a time when they are justly complaining that very heavy & additional Taxes, external and internal, have been impos'd upon them by the *British* Parliament without their Consent, and in which they neither are or can be Represented; at a time when the Establishment of *Castle William* was kept up to the same number of Men that your Excellency required in the heighth of the War, besides four independant Companies excused from all other Duty, but that of defending that Fortress; at such a time it is to the last degree astonishing to this House, that the Governor and Council should go about to make an additional Establishment of a new Company there; and that the Sum of *one Hundred and sixteen Pounds, seventeen Shillings*, has been actually drawn out of the Treasury for that purpose, by a Warrant from the Governor and Council. There is no principle of the *British* Constitution more clearly and firmly established, than that Impositions neither in time of War or other the greatest necessity or occasion that may be, much less in the time of Peace, neither upon foreign or inland Commodities of what nature soever, be they never so superfluous or unnecessary; neither upon Merchants, Strangers or Denizens, may be laid by the King's absolute Power without Assent of Parliament, be it for never so short a time: If the Governor and Council have a right in any case to raise and pay one Company, they may raise ten or a hundred, and at their pleasure subject this People to be governed by a standing Army. We therefore in Duty to ourselves, our Constituents, and to Posterity, declare the said Proceedure to be an high infraction of the Rights of this House, with whom the originating and granting all Taxes on the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this Province is indubitably and constitutionally lodged. We are the more alarmed at this extraordinary step in the Governor and Council, as besides that it implies a very injurious distrust of the independant Companies assigned for the more immediate Defence of *Castle William*, a similar instance of misapplying the public Monies in relation to fitting out a certain Sloop of War, was not long since remonstrated against.

We earnestly beseech your Excellency, that no Measures of this kind be taken for the future, and that you would be pleased to take order that the said Sum be replaced in the Treasury for the public Service.

Sent up to his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. *Cushing*, Mr. *Gardner*, Mr. *Witt*, Mr. *Dexter*, Capt. *Sheafe*, Mr. *Lee*, Col. *Gerrish*, Col. *Ward*, Col. *Jones*, Mr. *Saunders*, Capt. *Clap*, Mr. *Foster*, Col *Clap*, Capt. *Brown*, General *Winslow*, Mr. *Whitney* Capt. *Fuller*, Col. *Bourn*, Col. *Nicholls*, Major *Humphrey*, Mr. *Adams*, Mr. *Durfee*, Col. *Stoddard*, Mr. *Woodbridge*, Col. *Powell*, Mr. *Spooner*, Mr. *Otis*, Capt. *Thayer*, and Mr. *Ashley*.

The Remonstrance to the honorable Board [*conceived in the above Terms*] was also Read and accepted, and sent to His Majesty's Council by the abovenamed Committee.

Jovis, 7 Die Novembris, A. D 1765.

William Brattle, Nathaniel Sparhawk, James Otis, Nathaniel Ropes, and *John Bradbury*, Esq'rs; came down from the honorable Board with the following Message, *Viz.*

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AT a time when union of Councils and unity of Measures are so necessary to the Welfare and Peace of the Community, the Board are very sorry that any thing should take Place to interrupt the harmony that ought to subsist between the several Branches of the Legislature.

The Board agree with the honorable House, that no Principle of the *British* Constitution is more clearly and firmly established than this, That no impositions upon foreign or inland Commodities, or upon Merchants, Strangers or Denizens, may be laid by the King's absolute Power without Assent of Parliament. And the Board apprehend they have not either in their seperate Capacity, or in conjunction with the Governor, acted inconsistent with that Principle.

It seems necessary to the well being of Society, that there should be subsisting within it a power at all times ready to provide against sudden and unexpected Emergencies; that by an immediate exertion, a positive Good may be produced or a threatened Evil prevented. If the General Court could be always sitting, that Power would always reside in them; but when this cannot be the Case, it would argue great defect in the Constitution to suppose such a Power not to exist; and if it exists at all must be in the Governor & Council—From the very nature of Government which is founded in the Good of the People it seems necessary then that the Governor and Council in Cases of Emergency, should have a Power (when the General Court cannot be sitting) to provide for the Good of the People: And such a Power is deducible from the Province Charter, which declares, "that the Governor with the Assistants or Councellors, or five of them at least, shall and may from time to time hold and keep a Council for the ordering and directing the Affairs of the Province"; and the same Power is implied in the Oath, that each Councellor is by Law obliged to take upon his Admission to the Board, namely, That he will to the best of his Judgment at all times freely give his Advice to the Governor, for the good management of the public Affairs of this Government. The Board however are by no means fond of exercising such a Power, and wish the Occasions for it had never arisen, and may never arise again: And in justice to themselves they must declare that they are not justly chargeable with making a wanton use of any Powers entrusted with them.

What the honorable House mentions as exceptionable in their Conduct, the Board came into with great Reluctance. The Minds of the People were so agitated at that time about the Stamps, that it was generally apprehended that if they were not lodged in some place of Security, they would be infallibly destroyed; in which Case the Province might have been answerable at least for the Amount of them. Upon this reason, without being more particular, the Conduct of the Board stands. It did not proceed from any affection to the Stamps; to which they have as great an Aversion as the honorable House; nor from a Disposition to put the Province to a needless Expence, for as soon as they judged it might be done with propriety, they unanimously advised that his Excellency give Orders to stop any further Inlistment, and to discharge the Men already inlisted as soon as may be, which his Excellency accordingly did.—The Board are embarked in the same bottom with the honorable House; we must both sink or swim together; and any expence or injury to the Province is suffered proportionably by both. The Board are therefore led by interest as well as principle to prevent the one if unnecessary, and to ward off the other; and in what they did they thought they were doing what their Duty required of them—the using means to prevent an injury happening to the Province, or to prevent the People in the warmth of their temper from hurting themselves.—The Board may have misjudged in this matter; they pretend not to be infallible. This however they can say, they have been actuated by upright principles; and so far was it from their intention to make a high infraction, or any infraction at all on the Rights of the honorable House, (with whom they are fully sensible all Taxes should constitutionally originate) that their sole Aim was the prevention of an Evil to the Province. And the Board think it their Duty at this time to declare, that when the Government is more immediately devolved on the Governor and Council, they ought not to leave the Common-wealth at hazard so long as any endeavours of theirs consistent with the Constitution can avail to prevent it.

Read and *Ordered*, That Mr. *Otis*, Mr. *Adams*, Mr. *Foster*, Mr. *Cushing*, and Mr. *Dexter*, prepare the draft of a Reply to the above Message, and Report.

Veneris, 8 Die Novembris, A. D. 1765.

THE Committee for that purpose appointed, Reported a Reply to the Message of the honorable Board as entered Yesterday, which was read and accepted, and is as follows, *Viz.*

Mr. *President*,

THE Answer of the honorable Board to the Remonstrance of the House, gives us a very sensible Concern, as it contains not only a Justification of the Measures complained of, but is in Effect a Declaration of the honorable Board, that in the Recess of the General Court all the Powers of Government are devolved on, and vested in the Governor and Council, and at their Discretion to be exercised and executed. As the Legislative Power of *Great Britain* is by the Constitution lodged in the King, Lords and Commons, so the subordinate Provincial Legislative Power is here lodged in the Governor, Council and House of Representatives; and it would be quite as constitutional to assert, that in the Recess of Parliament the supreme Legislative of *Great-Britain* is devolved on his Majesty, and the House of Lords, or the Privy Council, as to affirm that in the Recess of the General Court all the Powers of Provincial Legislative here, are devolved on the Governor and Council. It seems to be conceded by the honorable Board that if the General Assembly had been sitting, the Governor and Council could not have rightly taken the Measure complained of. This is a Concession that it was properly a legislative act. And will the honorable Board assert, that the Governor and Council are a complete Legislative in the Recess of the General Court, while it is manifest they have no such distinct Power when the General Court is sitting? Many have been the Attempts to make the People of *England* easy under Taxes, Impositions, and the Levies of Troops without any Parliamentary Establishment, but in vain: The Nation could never be brought to submit to so visible an Infraction of their native Right, of giving and granting only such Part and Proportion of their Property to the public Service, as they might think fit. The Clause in the Province Charter, cited by the honorable Board in their Answer, can, by the Rules of good Construction, only relate to the executive Powers lodged by the said Charter in the Governor and Council, ever subject to the just Limitation and Controul of the fundamental Principles and Laws of the Constitution: The capital of these is that under no colour or pretext whatever, can the Subject be directly or indirectly taxed, but by his own Consent in Person, or by his Representative. There can be no necessity for so strange an exertion of Power and Prerogative in the Governor and Council, in any Emergency that may happen in the Recess of the General Court, as very great military Powers are by the Charter lodged in the Governor; who with the Advice of his Council, may even proclaim the Law Martial. But should that be done, the Pay of the Army would depend on Legislative Power, and all Grants for that purpose must originate with the Representatives of the People. There is nothing more certain than that the Governor and Council of this Province, in the Recess of the General Court, can rightfully claim only Executive Powers: And as they represent the supreme Executive in *Great-Britain*, we could cheerfully admit that so far as is necessary for the Good of the whole, they may in Cases of urgent Necessity, exercise the just Prerogatives of the Crown that are by Royal Charter devolved upon them; and both these and here as the Legislative and Executive Powers are in distinct Hands, the Good of the Society for obvious Reasons requires, that, several Things should be left to the Direction of him or them who have the Executive Power. But this hinders not but that the Prerogative should in certain Instances be limited and bounded. All who are acquainted with the Laws and Constitution of *Great Britain*, very well know, that the Prerogative there, is thus expressly limited, and that since the Revolution there have been no successful Attempts to leap the Bounds so firmly fixed at that glorious Æra. One of those Bounds was the Appropriation of the several Branches of the Revenue, granted by the Commons, which are in no Case to be broke in upon. When any extraordinary Exigency takes Place it is to be provided for as well as may be, and that in Consistence of the Parliament, and the first Opportunity is taken to lay the matter before the Commons. Have we ever had even a Compliment of this kind? If the Sheriff in any Case cannot raise the *posse comitatus*, or if the

(*see last Page for the Remainder*)

Vide the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2. 4 Vide the Stamp Act page 53.

TO-MORROW Evening at 5 o'Clock,
WILL begin a general Courſe
of Anatomy: In which the ſeveral Parts of the human Body will be demonſtrated, on the freſh Subject; and their Structure, Connection and Uſes explained.

The Courſe will take up about three Weeks.

☞ TICKETS for the whole Courſe will be delivered by *William Lee Perkins*, in Middle-Street, at SIX DOLLARS each. *Boſton*, 25 *Novem.* 1765

In the *Boſton-Packet*,
Capt. Marſhall,
Who is juſt arrived from LONDON,
SAMUEL ELIOT
HAS imported a large Aſſortment of *Winter GOODS*, which he is determined to ſell at very loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, juſt above the Market; where may alſo be had, China Cups and Saucers, Green Tea by the Pound, Pot-ad Starch by the Cask, Engliſh Soles, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

ROBERT JENKINS, *Tertius*,
begs Leave to inform the Town and Country, That he has imported in the Boſton-Packet, Capt. Marſhall, (who is juſt arrived from London) and is now opening an Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, at his Shop, lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Symmes*, at the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market; where he is determined to ſell at the loweſt Rates for Caſh. Boſton, Nov. 23. 1765.

TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Hughes,
In Kingſtreet;
Engliſh Duck from No. 1 to 8,
Ruſſia and Ravens ditto, Ticklenburgs, Ozeabrigs, Starch, long and ſhort Pipes, White Lead, Brimſtone, Printing Ink, Gun Powder in half and Quarter Barrels, Engliſh Peas, Cordage, Cables and Junk. Likewiſe a Quantity of Mehogany, a few Barrels Mackrel, and choice Cotton Wool by the Bag. —— Alſo an aſſortment of Engliſh Goods. —— *N. B.* A few Ship Hearths, and a Copper Kettle for Ship Uſe.

POT-Aſh Kettles and Coolers,
to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by
THOMAS HICKLING,
At his Shop at the Corner of Black-Horſe-Lane, leading to Charleſtown-Ferry.

Taken by Execution, and will be ſold at Public Vendue at the New Auction Room, TO-MORROW, at XII o'Clock at Noon;
A good Chaiſe and Harneſs compleat.

To be Sold by Public VENDUE, on THRUSDAY next, at ONE o'Clock, at the Wine Cellar, King-Street, South Side of the Exchange,
Five Hogſheads of Dorcheſter Bottled ALE, to be put up in ſuch Lots as will beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. J. Ruſſell, V. M.

A few Hogſheads and Barrels of choice brown SUGAR, and Molaſſes—to be Sold—Enquire of *Lewis Gray*, at his Store, No. 1, *Butler's* Row, near the Market.

To be Sold at Store No. Three, *Butler's* Row,—*viz.* A few Pieces black Velvet and Paduſoys—Alſo, Pitch, Tar, a few Barrels Pickled Herrings, Ruſſia Duck, Iriſh Linnens, &c.

TO BE LETT,
A convenient Brick Tenement, with two Rooms on a Floor, and good Accommodations, ſituate in Long Lane: Enquire of *Samuel Baſſy* jun. living in one End of ſaid Houſe. Either End of ſaid Houſe to Let.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Hutchinſon*, deceaſed, are deſir'd to bring in their Accounts to *Henry Lloyd*, Eſq. Executor to her laſt Will and Teſtament, in Order for Settlement.

To be Sold, only for want of Employ,
A likely Negro Woman, about 22 Years old, who can do all Sorts of Houſe Work, and can be well recommended for her Faithfulneſs and Honeſty: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.

By a Gentleman from Virginia we learn, that Capt. Anderſon, from London, was arrived there with the Stamps for that Colony, and brought with him Mr. Mercer, the Gentleman appointed the Diſtributor of them; who, on underſtanding how diſagreeable it was to *America*, reſign'd up *his* Office. And we hear all Buſineſs will be carried on there as uſual, without Stamps.

We have alſo from Cape-Francois, that the French General, in conſequence of advice from Old France, had given orders to ſeize all Engliſh veſſels that did not leave the Iſland in 48 hours, accordingly 3 or 4 belonging to New York were ſeized and all the people impriſoned, except Capt. Montgomery, who at that time lay on ſhore, and hearing how things were, thought it better to make his eſcape than go to jail, and accordingly, in diſguiſe, he got on board a brig which put into the Cape in diſtreſs, but was ordered to depart in 48 hours, which ſhe did, and got into N. Caroline.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

Yeſterday Morning in about 10 Weeks from Portſmouth, arrived the Minerva, Cap. Capt. Tillet; with whom came Paſſenger his Excellency Sir *Henry Moore*, Baronet, Governor of this Province, with his Lady & Family. His Excellency was received at Fort George, by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor *Colden*, and ſaluted with 17 Guns from the Fort; ſhortly after which he was waited on, ſucceſſively, by his Majeſty's Council, the Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly, the Mayor and Corporation of the City, His Excellency General *Gage*, and the Officers of the Army. The Clergy, and moſt of the principal Gentlemen of the Town: When having in Council taken the uſual Oaths of Office, and his Commiſſion being read, and publiſh'd in the Fort. His Excellency, preceeded by a Proceſſion of the Mayor and Corporation of the City, with their proper Officers, and attended by His Majeſty's Council and the other Gentlemen above mentioned, walked to the City Hall, where his Commiſſion was republiſh'd attended with loud Acclamations of the People. On their Return from the City Hall, the Grenadier Company of Militia, appear'd, and headed the Proceſſion; and moſt of the other Companies having by Reaſon of the Shortneſs of the Notice and the Badneſs of the Weather, been before unable to attend in Time, were now aſſembled, and dined the Way from the City-Hall to the Fort; where his Excellency was received with three Cheers and a Royal Salute of the Cannon. His Majeſty's Health, and the uſual loyal Toaſts were drank, together with Succeſs to his Excellency's Adminiſtration, to which he made a polite Return, and after thanking the Gentlemen preſent for his kind Reception, and drinking Proſperity to the Province and Corporation, the Company retired highly pleaſed with his obliging Behaviour. In the Evening the City was handſomely illuminated.

Captain Tillet has brought over with him 7 Boxes of Stamped Paper for this Province, and two for Connecticut; (ours, if we may call them ſo) were ſafely lodged in the City-Hall laſt Saturday; and 'tis to be hoped will remain there for a Century; and as no Perſon has yet appeared to receive thoſe for Connecticut, 'tis reported Capt Tillet will be obliged to carry them back from whence they came.—d—mn—le Traſh.

To the *Printers*.

THE patriotic Conduct of the Gentlemen in Trade at New-York, from the Beginning of our Troubles, more eſpecially in their late Agreement to countermand any Orders for Spring Goods from Britain, and not to forward others, but conditioned, that the Stamp Act is repealed, cannot be too much admired. May the Merchants and Traders of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, proceed in the Proſecution of ſo judicious a Plan, and thus convince to the World, that they are as diſintereſted and wiſe as their Neighbours.——A beginning being made, the Spirit will catch from Town to Town, and Province to Province; than which nothing can more contribute to a ſpeedy Redreſs of our Grievances.—If the late Practice of laying aſide Mourning in this Town upon the deceaſe of Relatives and Friends, which has been praiſed and followed by moſt of the Towns and Provinces on the Continent, occaſioned ſuch Loſs of Trade and Uneaſineſs among the Spitalfield and Norwich Weavers, the Glove makers, &c. &c. as to contribute not a little to the outing the moſt diſtreſſed and injudicious of M——rs that ever ſat at the Engliſh Helm: and has put the honeſt Part of the Nation upon exploring the Cauſe of their preſent Diſtreſs, what may we not expect from a full and general Execution of this Plan? What but that the Eyes of the People of Britain, which have been blinded with Miniſterial Duſt, will be hereby opened? when they will clearly perceive, that they are as dependent upon us for taking off the chief Part of their Manufactures, as we are upon them for a Proteſtion: and that thoſe who have aim'd in an unconſtitutional Way to raiſe a Revenue upon the Deſtruction of Trade, have been as laſt to the true Intereſt of the Mother Country, as they have been injurious to that of the Colonies; and therefore ought to be equally abhorred and deſpiſed by them both.

BOSTON, November 25.

We can with Pleaſure aſſure our Readers, that the Merchants of Philadelphia, in Imitation of the noble Example of thoſe of New-York, have agreed that they will not import any Goods from Great-Britain, until the STAMP-ACT ſhall be repealed; that they will not vend any Goods whatever that may be ſent to them from thence on Commiſſion; and that thoſe who have already ſent Orders for Goods, will immediately countermand the ſame—The Retailers have alſo obliged themſelves not to purchaſe Goods of any Vendue Maſter, or other Perſon whatever, that ſhall be ſhipped after the firſt of January next, unleſs that UNCONSTITUTIONAL Law ſhall be repealed:—It is hoped this Example will be followed by the Merchants of this and the other American Governments; but if the Importation of Engliſh Goods is ſtill perſiſted in, every Honeſt-holder would diſcover a Love to the Public, by utterly refuſing to purchaſe them, even tho' it ſhould be to the Ruin of a few private and ſelfiſh Men.

By the Quebec Papers in October laſt, we find, His Majeſty's new Subjects in CANADA, begin to grumble about the STAMP ACT, (the ſame being done from one End of the Continent to the other) and begin to ſay, 'Where is now your Engliſh LIBERTY!'——

LIBERTY! That deareſt of Names; and PROPERTY, that beſt of CHARTERS, give an additional, an inexpreſſible Charm to every delightful Object: See how the Sun has beautified the Weſtern Clouds; has arrayed them in Crimſon, and ſkerted them with Gold. Such a Refinement of our domeſtic Bliſs, is Property; ſuch an Improvement of our publick Privileges, is LIBERTY.—When the Lamp of Day ſhall entirely withdraw his Beams, there will ſtill remain the ſame Collection of floating Vapours. But O! how changed, how gloomy! The Carnation bluſhes no more; the golding Edgings are gone; and all the lovely Things are loſt in a laden-coloured-looming Sadneſs. Such would be the Aſpect of all theſe Scenes of Beauty, all theſe Abodes of Pleaſure, if expoſed continually to the Caprice of arbitrary Power, or held in a State of abject and cringing Dependance.

Governor Ward of Rhode Iſland has publiſhed a Proclamation conceived in very proper and ſenſible Terms, for a Thankſgiving to be obſerved there the 28th Inſtant, by which he has attained the Honor of being the firſt Governor on this Continent who hath dared to direct the Miniſters and People within his Juriſdiction publickly to implore *Almighty GOD*, "*That our RIGHTS, Liberties and Privileges may be precious in his Sight; that he will be pleaſed to fruſtrate every Attempt to deprive us of them; and that he will continue them in their full Extent, with all the ineſtimable Bleſſings attending the Enjoyment of them, to our lateſt Poſterity.*" It is conceived that this Formulary may very well ſerve as a Supplement to a late *Jejune* Production of a great Adept in the Art of *Proclamatical* Compoſition.

Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Williams* was ordained Paſtor of the firſt Church in *Bradford*.

Thurſday Evening laſt departed this Life, after a ſhort Illneſs, in the 32d Year of his Age, Mr. Ephraim Langdon, Maſter of the North Grammar School in this Town.—His Funeral is to be attended from the Rev. Mr. Elliot's, preciſely at 4 o'Clock this Afternoon.

On Saturday the 23d Inſtant, died at her Houſe on Fort-Hill, in the 63d Year of her Age, Mrs MARGARET MACKAY, Widow, who, not ſeduced by Proſperity, or diſcouraged by Adverſity, diſcharged inceſſantly the Parts of a dutiful Wife, a tender Mother, an indulgent Miſtreſs, an humane Neighbour, and ſympathizing Friend, as became a good Woman, a good Chriſtian. Yet, ſuch is human Weakneſs! her durable Conſtitution, endued with exquiſite Senſibility, hath fallen a Victim to exceſſive Grief for the early Loſs of a pious Son —— Her Funeral will be attended on Tueſday, at Three o'Clock Afternoon.

By Captain Potter who arrived at Newport laſt Week from Jamaica, we learn, That the People of that Iſland are highly enraged at the Proſpect of being ſubjected to the inſupportable Taxation of the Stamp-Act; and were determined to follow the Example of their Brethren in the Colonies.

It is reported from Halifax, that the Inhabitants are very uneaſy with the Beginning of their Slavery, and it was tho't they would not be holden of their Chains long.

Laſt Thurſday Afternoon was executed at Cambridge, purſuant to his Sentence, Joſeph Lightly, for the Murder of Elizabeth Foſt, his reputed Wife.—

Friday laſt Joſeph Pomroy, received 40 Stripes at the publick Whipping-Poſt, for Stealing a Quantity of Plate, &c. from Mr. Joſeph Edwards jun. &c. of this Town.

The Printer at Annapolis in Maryland obſerves, that the Times are *Dreadful, Diſmal, Diſaſtrous, Dolorous*, and *Dollar leſs*.

Yeſterday arrived here the Tryal Sloop of War from Halifax: in her Paſſage ſhe was oblig'd to throw over 5 of her Guns.

It is reported that a conſiderable Number of Perſons in the Country, who from a Regard to the public Good, have lately propoſed to boneſt Tim, his returning to the Province Treaſurer the £.100 Voted him for Services he has not performed.—

1 Miniſters &c. vide page 277 Vide page 283 1 Governor Barnard's Proc.
11111 vide the Act page 53 — Timothy Ruggles

TO BE SOLD,
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.
A great Variety of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Halfthicks, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Cambletes, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Hats, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, a Brocade Silk Gown, and other Apparel, Watches, &c &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,
By *Moses Deshon*,
Dock-Square;
Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,
A general Assortment of European Goods, &c.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last
Seven Whites. NO Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Eight.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday,	37 m. aft. 9	Friday,	4 m. aft. 1
Tuesday,	30 m. aft. 10	Saturday	52 m. aft. 1
Wednesday,	26 m. aft. 11	Lord's-day,	40 m. aft. 2
Thursday,	16 m. aft. 12	Full ●	27 Day, 7 Morn.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by
ELIAS DUPEE,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings,
CAse of Drawers, Leather Bottom Chairs, Looking Glasses, crimson Broad Cloth Riding-hood. Silk and velvet Patterns for Jackets, Silk Hose, Tammies, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Broad Cloths, Duffils, Plushes, Halfthicks, Checks, Irish Linnen, Furniture Linnen and worsted Check, Capuchin Silk, Satin Hats, Muffs, Silver and Gold Lace, Ladies Earings, Crewels, Shirt Buttons, Shoes, Pumps, Gloves, Paper, Mohair, Paper Hangings, Apparel, Watches, Books, &c.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,
By John Harris,
This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening.
KErseys, Ratteens, Irish Linnens, Garlix, Checks, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, & other Articles.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*, Entred In.
Benjamin Green from Halifax; Marshall from London; McClusn from St. Lucia. Coppinger from Quebec; Davis from Falmouth; Freeman from Louisbourg; Amory from Quebec and Louisbourg; Sam. Green from Liverpool; Taylor from Philadelphia; Church from Lisbon.

To be Sold at the Shop of the late Mrs. *Mary Galley's*, in Hanover Street, at a very low Price, the Trading Stock of the said Deceased, consisting of one handsome Glass Branch, Sets of Salvers, Single Ditto Top Glasses, Jelly and Syllabub do. flower'd Decanters, Beakers and Wine Glasses, Cruets, Salts, with sundry other Sorts of Glasses; China of sundry Sorts; white and brown Stone Ware of all Sorts; Delph ditto; Toys of various Sorts; Split Peas by the Cask; Florence Oyl; with other Articles, too many to be enumerated.

To be Sold by *John Scollay*, at the Distill-House, lately improved by *William Story*, Esq; or at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market.—Good New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel. Also Rum exchang'd for Molasses at a reasonable Rate.

Fr. William Geyer
Has just imported in Capt. *Marshall* from LONDON,
A Fine Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell exceeding cheap for Cash only, at his Shop next Door to Mr. *Joseph Scott*, in Union street, *Boston*.
(*Advertisements omitted, will be in our next.*)

A SPEECH.

GEntlemen of the C——l and of the H—se, ‖ vide Page 269
The last Part of the Session I have been as still as a Mouse:
Not forgetting the old Proverb, you may well think,
That the more some People stir the more they Stink.
But though I have postpon'd doing my self Justice,
For fear of a second as severe as the first Piece;
Yet now, as I intended, I must break Silence;
And as I don't expect to see you till a great while hence,
I think it in Justice to the Dignity of my Station,
I ought to make the following Expostulation.

Gentlemen of the House of R p r s s,
You never nettled me so much in all your Lives.
For plain honest Truths I very seldom hear;
But Adulation and Praise often ring in my Ear.
So differently from your usual Way you have answer'd my Speech,
That nothing could offend me more, save a Kick in my Breech.
I don't know how to account for this well known Fact,
But from the Disorders occasion'd by the Stamp Act:
I shall therefore, as usual, avoid Reasoning;
And give you a few Words with very high Seasoning.
By next Spring, at furthest, you'l be confuted—
By next Spring, Gentlemen, I shall be fuited—
You will then be sensible how much you were deceiv'd
When those sad Dogs were by you believ'd,
Who drafted the Answer at which I am so griev'd.

What have I done to deserve this?
What has there been in my Conduct so much amiss?
It is no Sin to be G——r of this Province I hope—
And what the Parliament were doing I knew no more than the Pope.
It is not pretended that I have promoted this Act;
And to say I could have prevented it is not true in Fact.
But when the Tax was laid it became my Duty
To act such a Part as I knew would not suit you.
This is all the Offence I have committed:
But it was my Office, and not I that did it.
You should have quarrel'd with the King for putting me into Commission;
And not with me, ye Sowers of Sedition!
If I had acted like a Scoundrel I should have pleas'd ye;
But then my Royal Master would have seized me,
Clapp'd me into Limbo, and giv'n me a Scourge—
I won't buy your Love so dear, by George.

To please you however I will make this Confession,
That I acted with more Zeal for you than for myself Discretion
I have thought it your Duty to yield passive Obedience
Till the Parliament should please to give you good Riddance.
I have thought if I could perswade you into a quiet Submission,
It would be the readiest Means to secure my Commission.
If you should appear to be willing and able to pay,
The Parliament would then pity you, and take the Burthen away—
But if you appear to be Poor and much discontented,
It's the likeliest Way to have the Burthen augmented.
Ive preach'd with great Zeal the Non resistance I mention;
But I regarded the Truth, and had an upright Intention.
And tho' I may be greatly mistaken in my Apprehension,
Yet I'm sure I deserve not a severe Reprehension.
For it will not be known to be a Mistake till next Spring—
For not till then shall we have News from the King.
If you shall have good News, as I heartily wish,
'Twill be Time to knock under, and carry upright my Dish.

You seem to me Gentlemen, to be much out of Temper.
Because I told you of Mc'l——'s burning the Stamper.
But you ought to consider 'twas by Advice of the C——l*
That I call'd for your Aid, having try'd all my own Skill.
After this it was fitting, and prudent, and wise,
For me to read to you a long Catechise.
As you call me your Father you should behave like good Boys,
Or else you'll all smart for the late horrid Noise.
When I see you all going post haste to the D——l,
'Tis my Business to warn you of the impending Evil.
And now (to quote Scripture,) I've deliver'd my Soul,
And acquitted my self—So you'l be blam'd for the whole.

But you will remember if bad Consequences
Should happen for breaking down O r's Fences;
By unmuzzl'd Bears, or Men void of their Senses; } ‖ Olivers
That I have warn'd you thereof, both by Word and by Letter—
If there should be none such, why then so much the better.
In Excuse for the Treatment you've given to me
You publish my Faults—But come let us see
In the present Case how the Charge you do prove—
Why by saying I am wanting in Friendship and Love
To the Province, because I ne'er told Mr G——lle (a) (a) Grenville
If you should pay the Stamp Duties you would Starve in the mean while;
But how should you know when any Vessel should Sail,
To which I could write such a pitiful Tale?
And 'twas needless for me to obtrude my Opinions,
When I had procur'd you an A—t who was one of his Minions. A—t = agent
To him, and some others, I often did write;
And have used GREAT FREEDOM, where I thought I well might.
No one in my Station did ever use greater;
Even——'s of me but a meek Imitator.
And yet I believe no G——r has (G) (G) Governor
Been unthoughtful of what he should get in the Case,

You have wrested my Words to a strange Kind of Sense;
Which you sure could not do but with great Violence;
Much greater than that which pull'd down the Stamp House,
About which in my Speech I made such a Touse;
And charg'd the Province so roundly with Disrespect to the King,
As if they'd all been concern'd in that cursed vile Thing:
Yet I meant not to reflect—For no one has been louder
And to proclaim your great Loyalty no one could be prouder
When it suited my Turn; and indeed I would fain
Hope the Time will soon come when I shall do so again.
For if from these Times I were to judge of your Love,
Were my *Deserts* to *mount* high in the Heaven above,
I ne'er should be easy in my Situation;
And who the D——l could be in this Fermentation? (c) Devil
It must subside by and by, but in what Manner and when
Your Reputation and Peace will be restored again,
Is not easy or *safe* for me at present to guess—
But the King has got Troops—and I wish them Success.

For my general Conduct did I want to apologize,
To apply to your Registers would more than suffice:
Where the Instances of your deserv'd Approbation
Appear so frequent during my upright Administration.
Ive most diligently exercis'd my great Ability;
And done all I could to lengthen out your Tranquility.
Could I without blushing trumpet my own Praise,
And make publick what I did last Year in your Case,
I should make some of you blush to look me in the Face.
To charge me with being unfriendly to Trade
Is a scandalous Lie by whomsoever 'tis said.
My desire to continue G——r of this Province is a Fact (a) Governor
As well understood at Home as their Power to put the Stamp Act in
St Wellminster these two Points *remain indisputable* with my Letters;
And they know my Mind about them very well by my Letters.
There is not a Minister of State to whom I have the Honour to write,
Who wants Proofs of my keeping these Things always in Sight:
Why then should I be thought unfriendly to the Province,
When there is Nothing I so much dread as being obliged to go hence?

But Gentlemen I shall be very cautious of my future Actions;
As I don't intend to desert the Province while I have your Affections;
I shall still serve my self by all Means in my Pow'r;
As I've done from my Arrival here to this very Hour.
I have often advis'd you, and let me advise you once again—
Don't desire to have a G——r *out* till you can have a better *in*. (c) Governor
The Pains which are taken to disunite you from me
Will more or less do me Hurt, I plainly can see:
But they shall not prevent me pursuing such Measures
As I shall think most conducive to filling my Treasures.

Thus I've ventur'd to tell you what I had in my Heart;
But left you should make a Reply I now bid you depart.
You shall not return till a Fortnight after December:
As Witness my Hand this Eighth Day of November.

B. Bute

* Council ‖ House △ Representatives ‖ Governor † Mackintosh ‖ Devil VVVVV vide the Act pa. 53

vide pa. 286

[illegible] Affairs of [illegible] the Rule of their Inſtruction. [illegible] becomes needful to [illegible] ſhould be called upon, [illegible] : But we [illegible] to this purpoſe. We [illegible] the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province will [illegible] the Freedom of Freedom, if it ſhould be intended that an unlimited Power is depoſited with, and lodged with the Governor and Council, [illegible] Recruits with or without the Advice of the honorable Board, nay, at the pleaſure of the Commander in Chief, be continued from the Day of our General Election to that of another. If the Governor and Council can at their Diſcretion diſpoſe of the public Monies when raiſed; a direct Aſſeſſment by them on the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province without adviſing the Houſe to an Opportunity of originating, or even adverting to the Taxes impoſed on the Subject, would be a very unimportant Step. It is abſolutely impoſſible that the Governor in Council ſhould more ſincerely wiſh for Peace and Harmony in Government than the Houſe; but this is a Point we muſt not, we cannot give up. We would not be underſtood by a Deſire of taking Gold to replace the Money, to mean any more than this: It has been ſaid that a conſiderable Part of the Sum drawn out, has not been expended; if any of it remains in the Hands of the Perſons employed to Recruit, we think they ſhould be directed to replace it in the Treaſury.

Sent up by Mr. *Dexter*, Mr. *Adams*, Mr. *Otis*, Col. *Buckminſter*, Col *Jones*, Mr *Phillips*, and Col *Bowers*.

Joſhua Gardner

and Company,

At the CROWN and COMB, in Cornhill, have juſt imported in Capt. *Coffin*, from *London*, a large Aſſortment of Goods, which they intend to ſell at the very loweſt prices for Caſh, by Wholeſale and Retail, VIZ.

A large Aſſortment of low priz'd middling and ſuperfine Broad Cloths, Garnſey Serges, Yorkſhire Plains, Bath Beavers, Bearſkins, Rattarns, Drapery and Colcheſter Bayes, Shag Duffels, fine ditto, Blankets, white, Flannels, ſtript Swanſkins, Everlaſtings, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, flower'd Ruſſels, Everlaſtings, broadſilk Duffs, Mixt cyed ditto, flower'd Venetians, plain and ſtript Camblets, Silk Serrets, Druggets, Muſſinets, Chequerets, ſuperfine colour'd Chapes, white Dimity, Fuſtians, Durays, ſilk & worſted Sagathees, Iriſh Linnens, Iriſh Shooting, 7-8 Garlix, Douglaſs, Manchester Checks, ſtript Cottons, Diaper and Damask Table Cloths, cotton Counterpaints, Ruſſia and Cloueing Diapers, Ruſſia Linnens, 7-8 & yard wide Cambricks, thin Muſlin, ſilk Lawns and kenting Handkerchiefs, black Barcelona Cravats, black and coloured gauze Handkerchiefs, Furniture Checks, Naſſoparilles, Callicoes and Chints, maſq'd Bengals, pink and ſilver purple and ſilver white and ſilver Turbans & Tippets, neweſt faſhion crimſon and white pucker'd Bonnets, ſilver and ſpot Head flowers, plain pucker'd and lac'd Sattin Hats, chip Hats and Bonnets, plain & flower'd Gauze, ſtript Luteſtrings, black Alamodes, black Capuchine Silks, Snail Trimmings, black Taffities, Hollow black Velvet, Womens and Childrens Stays, pink ſattin Shoes, Engliſh worſted ditto, Cotwolt, Engliſh worſted, Hoſe all Colours, Breeches Patterns, black white and pink ſilk Mitts, glaz'd coloured Lamb Mitts, Mens coloured Gloves, white Lamb and Kid ditto, Ribbons, Pins, Tapes, ſewing Silks, Needles, Quality Bindings, Landon Shoe ditto, Garterings, Silk Ferrets, Stay Cord & Braid, white and brown Buckrams, Wax Threads, Scotch ditto, Stay Laces, Knee Straps, Scarf Twiſt, Metal and Twiſt Buttons, Cap Wire, French Necklaces, black and white Lace, Writing and Bonnet Paper, Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, Waſters, Paper Hangings, horn and ivory Combs, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento; with a large Aſſortment of hard Ware Goods, too many to be enumgrated in an Advertiſement.

☞ *Choice Spirma Ceti Candles, and a few Quintals of Table Fiſh.*

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a likely and well-built Ship, burthen'd about 140 Tons, already launch'd, and completed finiſh'd, and may be rigg'd for the Sea in three Weeks if deſired. She is a purchaſing Veſſel, has fine Accommodations, and is of good Dimenſions for the Carolina, Weſt-Indies or European Trade. She may be purchaſ'd partly with Engliſh Goods. — Enquire of Joſeph & William Ruſſell, in Providence.

ALL Perſons who owe Monies to Mr. James Rivington, of New-York, are hereby deſired (as ſpeedily as may be) to pay the ſame to Benjamin Kent, in Boſton, Eſq; Attorney to the ſaid James Rivington.

Nathaniel Appleton,

Is now Opening at his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton.

A great Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods ſuitable for the Season juſt arrived in Capt. *Morſhall*, which he will ſell exceeding Cheap for Caſh only.

GEORGE GREEN begs leave to acquaint the public that he has this day open'd a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, at the ſhop lately improved by Capt. Forbes, at the corner of Williams's Court, next door to Doctor John Greenleaf's — conſiſting of Woollens, Linnens, Cottons, Silks, &c — too many to be here particularly mentioned: where any perſons, in Town or Country, who will favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſupp'lied on the moſt reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or retail.

Nov. 12, 1765.

Choice Muſcovado Sugar,

by the Barrel, and Loaf Sugar of all Sorts, to be Sold at Meſſrs. *Cheever's* Store in King-Street.

Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, That he has imported from *London* per Captain *Hunter*, a general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods, particularly ſuch as are ſuitable for the Seaſon; which he ſells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boſton*, by Wholeſale and Retail, very cheap. — Alſo Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Gunter-Scales and Dividers; Weſt-India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compaſſes and Kalenders; Patoua and Wilſon's Epitomes; alſo a Number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chambers's Dictionary, with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be ſold at the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Fletcher,

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON:

BEST Bohea and Hyſon TEA,

Spices of all Sorts, Salt Petre, Boxes 15 & 18 Inch London Pipes, Bale Young and Durham's Muſtard, Powder and Stone blue, and beſt French Indigo, Poland Starch, Wines in Quarter Caſks, choice Stone Lime, Rappee Snuff, a compleat Aſſortment of China Glaſs and Delph Ware, Crates of Apothecaries Phials, Salt Fiſh, Copperas, Florence Oyl, Pins No. 4 & 12, japann'd Ware, Chimney Tyle, Mahogany Tea Chefts, and many other Articles, cheap for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD,

By S. A. OTIS,

At Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock;

NEW Floor, and *Philadelphia* Iron Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Pepper, Starch, Muſtard, Bohea Tea, Whale & Spermaceti Oyl, Choice Dumb Fiſh, Cod and Mackrel Hooks and Lines, &c.

BEſt Piſtol Powder, Shot, Window Glaſs, 3d 4d 6d 8d 10 & 20d Nails Steel, Allum, Copperas, Ticklingburg & Oznabrigs Twine, Engliſh Duck No. 1 to 4. Ruſſia Duck, and Cordage.

John Taylor,

At his Shop by the Draw-Bridge;

HAS imported in the laſt Ships from *London*,

An Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

CASH for FLAXSEED,

Given by *Robert Bell*; Inquire at *Lewis* and *Bant's* Shop in Cornhill.

To be Sold by *Joſeph Palmer* and Company, at their Store on *Minot's* T, — A few Hogſheads of choice Segars.

TO BE LETT,

A Houſe in King-Street; Inquire of the Printers.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Company of Cushing *and* Newman, *are deſired to come to a ſpeedy Settlement with the ſurviving Partner*, Jonathan Cushing, *who Notifies his Cuſtomers, That the Buſineſs is carried on at the ſame Shop as uſual — Where may be had, a general Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable to all Seaſons — cheap for Caſh.*

Ame & Eliza Cuming,

Inform their Cuſtomers, and others,

That they have Removed from their ſhop the Corner of Queen Street, to one Lately improv'd by Mrs *Anna Adams*, oppoſite the Old Brick Meeting Houſe;

Where they have to ſell juſt imported,

YEllow-ground Brocades, white figured Tabby; brown Paduſoy; green mantua Silks; black, coloured, plain, flowered and ſpotted Sattens; pelong ditto; large fringed Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Balhadine Silk; Paduſoy Satten; Sarſenet and figured Ribbons; Fans; neweſt faſhion'd French Necklaces and Earings Stone Earings and Necklaces; Garnet ditto; Sleeve Buttons, paſte, ſhoe, knee and Rock Buckles; ſtone Broaches; long lance Buckles; horn and Tortoiſhel Combs and Caſes; Tooth Bruſhes; Waſh Balls and Caſes; French Chalk; Powder Boxes and Puffs; plain and ſcented Hair Powder; Almond Powder; Bags for Hair; Mens and Womens ſilk and worſted Hoſe; Men and Womens ſilk Gloves; Womens Kid and grained Lamb ditto; womens Lamb and Kid Mitts, Mens Buck and Dogſkin Gloves; Velvet Maſks; Silver Head Flowers; white and ſilver, purple and ſilver, and pink and ſilver Tippets; ſilk Trimings of all colours; grey Ermine, white and ſpotted with red and white and ſpotted with black ditto; Bruſſels Mecklin and Blond Lace, black bone Lace; Coxcomb Lawns; Cambricks, Threads, Pound Pins, Footings, Silk Laces, printed Cambrick, Handkerchiefs, Cap Wire, Muſlin Gauze, plain flowered and corded Catgut, chipt and Sattin Hatts & Bonets, flower'd Mode Patches, Court Plaiſter, Meſſage Cards, Patch and Snuff Boxes, Silver Thimbles, Sciſſors black and white Bugles, Satin and Stuff Shoes, Muffs and Tippets, Stock Tape — Hungary Water, Salvolatile, Eau de Luce, Soughton's Elixer, Teeth Tincture and Powder, Tincture for the Tooth Ach — Tammies, Callimancoes, &c.

BOSTON, November 9, 1765.

HAVING received a Requeſt from a Number of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of *New-Boſton*, ſo called, lying Back of *North Yarmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, to call a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to act upon the following Articles, *viz.*

To conſider of, determine and do what may be proper to confirm the Tranſactions of the Propriety in Time paſt, the Books and Papers being deſtroyed.

To grant ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be neceſſary to pay the Arrears of the Propriety, and to defray ſuch other Charges as have ariſen and may ariſe in building and finiſhing the Mills, and what elſe may be thought proper to be done for the Benefit of the Proprietors.

THESE are therefore to Notify the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip, to meet at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the Tenth Day of *December* next, at Three a Clock Afternoon, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and alſo to chuſe a new Clerk if they think proper, and to grant the old one ſuch Allowances for his paſt Services as they ſhall ſee meet.

WILL^m. STORY, Pro'rs. Clerk.

To Jonathan Aſhley, *jun'r. one of the Proprietors of a Tract of Land called* The Gore, *which was granted to the Proprietors of* Fall-Town, *and lies adjoining to* Bernardſtown, *original Grant Eaſt, to* Deerfield *South, to* Colrain *Weſt, to the Province Line North.*

Whereas Application has been made to me the Subſcriber by *Thomas Williams, Jonathan Aſhley, Jonathan Aſhley*, jun *Joſeph Bernard*, and *Bridget Burt*, Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land, requeſting a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the ſaid Proprietors at *Deerfield*, on the firſt Tueſday of *January* next, at the Houſe of *David Hoit*, Innholder, at One of the Clock,

1ſt. To chooſe a Moderator, Clerk, and Treaſurer for ſaid Proprietors. — 2dly. To agree upon ſome Method for laying out ſaid Land, to each Proprietor his Part. — 3dly. To raiſe any Sums of Money neceſſary for defreying the Charges which ſhall ariſe, and do any that may be neceſſary to lay out or ſettle ſaid Lands. — 4thly. To agree upon ſome Method for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors for Time to come.

THESE are therefore to direct and impower you to notify the Proprietors of the aboveſaid Tract of Land to meet at the Time and Place above-mentioned, and do what they think proper upon the before-mentioned Articles. And this ſhall be your Warrant therefor.

Elijah Williams, Juſt. Pac.

Deerfield, October 26. 1765

IN Purſuance of the Directions of the above Warrant to me directed, I hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the above deſcribed Tract of Land, that they meet at the Time and Place above mentioned, to act on the above Articles. *Jonathan Aſhley*, jun'r.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street, 1765.*